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ADVERBIAL USAGE IN EUGIPPIUS

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The style of Eugippius is exhibited almost solely in the *Vita Severini*, inasmuch as his only other surviving work, a book of excerpts from St. Augustine, is unimportant in this connection.

One of the most striking stylistic traits of the *Vita Severini* is the profuse use of adverbs and adverbial phrases. In this brief *Commemoratorium* (including the introductory letter to Paschasius and the *Capitula*) he uses 310 different adverbs (exclusive of adverbial conjunctions), 44 of which occur five times or more.

It would be interesting to trace all the separate divergences from strictly classical usage in the employment of adverbs and connectives by Eugippius, but the documents necessary for such a continuous tracing are missing. The literary antecedents of Eugippius are unknown to us except in a vague and incidental way. But he clearly belongs to his time, the opening of the sixth century, and belongs stylistically to the better group of writers. His style, while reflecting the general post-classical break-up and rearrangement of adverbial usage, is also marked by an effective and graphic manner which is evidently his own. His literary technique is without a trace of illiteracy such as appears in the self-confessed "*agramatus*" Iordanes.

In preparing this paper all the adverbs, adverbial conjunctions, and conjunctions in the *Vita Severini* were first collected and classified¹ according to derivation and then studied in regard to their literary use. The material will be presented under the following heads: I, Stylistic use of the adverbs; II, Use of connectives, including adverbs, adverbial conjunctions, and conjunctions.

I. STYLISTIC EMPLOYMENT OF THE ADVERBS

1. COMPARATIVES

Eugippius is very fond of using adverbs in the comparative, although in the majority of cases there is no real comparison either

¹ Although the complete list of adverbs classified by derivation is not printed in this paper, it is worth noting that adverbs ending in *-ter* and adverbs in the comparative degree are unusually frequent.

expressed or implied, and the comparative form is employed merely for the purpose of securing greater intensity of expression. Yet no real intensity of expression is secured thereby, because in nearly all cases little or no difference between the force of the comparative and of the positive can be detected. This is particularly evident in those instances where the same adverb is used in both degrees, as may be seen in the following examples:¹

ex supra dicto oppido (3, 1).

in loco . . . superius memorato (36, 1).

sed quid vos ultra demoror (43, 6).

rogans . . . ne ulterius experta requie privaretur (cap. 16).

quos aqua saepe superfluens transcendebat (cap. 15).

ad secretum habitaculum . . . saepius secedebat (4, 7).

in nomine domini perge velociter (4, 3).

perge velocius, denuntians eis (24, 2).

instanter ac mirabiliter talia prosecutus aiebat (43, 1).

Maximianum . . . instantius imperat admoneri (24, 2).

multis cito plurima largiturus (7, 1).

adiecit citius illos . . . probaturos (32, 2).

habens Gothos . . . vehementer infensos (5, 1).

dum vehementius turbaretur (5, 1).

Note also the comparatives in the following sections: *evidentius* (3, 3), *studiosius* (9, 1), *religiosius* (12, 2), *attentius* (13, 1), *fortius* (27, 1), *districtius* (30, 2), *longius* (39, 1).

Once a double comparative is found:

cum se magis . . . enixius commendaret (41, 2).

2. ADJECTIVES USED FOR ADVERBS

Eugippius uses with noticeable frequency an adjective in agreement with the subject (especially an omitted subject) of a verb, where an adverbial modifier of the predicate would seem more natural. The effect of this is a distinct gain in vividness.

¹ In all references the numbers refer to chapter and section of Mommsen's edition (Berlin, 1898) in the *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*; *ad Pasch.* means the *Epistola ad Paschasium* and *cap.* refers to the *Eugippii Commemoratorii capitula*.

Perhaps the most striking example of this construction is the use of *matutinus*¹ for *mane*:

Cui tota nocte festinans . . . matutinus occurrit (31, 2).

(But *mane* is found in cap. 30 and 12, 5.)

festinus is twice used instead of *velociter* or *properanter*:²

de contumaci, ait, oppido . . . festinus abscedo (1, 3).

vade ergo festinus (4, 3)

(exactly equivalent in meaning to *perge velociter* which appears just above in the same chapter).

laetus is used in the same way instead of *libenter* or another adverb of similar meaning (the adverb *laete* does not occur in the *Vita Severini*):

cum . . . laetus abscederet (5, 3).

So too *sollicitus*:

cum . . . diem . . . celebraturum sollicitus intimasset (41, 1).

Other examples are:

cito securus . . . regnabis (5, 2).

velox itaque secuta correptio prostravit animos arrogantis (8, 3).

cumque pavens et concitus sequeretur (19, 4).

See also cap. 14 (*fortis*); 12, 4 (*anxius*); 14, 2 (*lacrimabundus*); 24, 2 (*inlacrimans*); 40, 3 (*humillimus*).

3. ADVERBIAL PHRASES

Aside from adverbs that are adverbial phrases in origin, such as *admodum*, *denuo*, and the like, the *Vita Severini* contains a large number of phrases which are not only adverbial in force but sometimes actually equivalent to single adverbs. The following may be mentioned: *sine cessatione* (34, 1) for *incessabiliter*,³ *miro modo* (cap. 3) for *mirabiliter*; *animo promptiore* (ad Pasch. 2) for *properanter*; *in tantum* (9, 1; 13, 1; 22, 3) for *ita*; *iam ex hoc* (40, 3), *in futuro* (42, 2), *in posterum* (36, 2), for *post* or *postea*; *qua causa* (27, 1), *quam ob rem* (31, 2), *ob quam rem* (12, 6), *ad hoc* (9, 4), for *ideo* or

¹ See *Aeneid* viii. 465.

² Eugippius does not use *celeriter*, except in the superlative form *celerrime*, which appears only once.

³ All these suggested equivalent adverbs are actually used by Eugippius in the *Vita Severini*.

itaque; sine dilatione (24, 2), *sine cunctatione* (24, 1), *sine ulla mora* (45, 1), *nec mora* (23, 1), *e vestigio* (19, 3), for *statim*.

Other adverbial phrases are: *solito more* (19, 1), *de more* (cap. 13; 6, 3), and *ex more* (1, 2 and in ten other sections); *improvida mente* (5, 3); *de cetero* (12, 6); *in crastinum* (41, 1); *per momenta* (42, 3); *omni modo* (43, 9); *per ordinem* (43, 8).

4. USE OF NEGATIVES

haud, nihil, nec, non, minime, and nullatenus

haud (2)¹ occurs only in the phrase *haud procul*.

nihil (7) is twice used instead of *non* (6, 1 and 28, 3).

nec (25) is most frequent in the double form *nec . . . nec* “neither . . . nor” (6). It is also commonly used in the meaning “and not” and in a number of phrases (*nec non et* (2), *nec mora, nec ante, nec aliter, nec solum . . . sed et*). The longer form *neque* does not occur.

non (75), aside from its usual use, appears instead of *-ne* (1, 5) and *nonne* (12, 2); and *non . . . non* once takes the place of the correlatives *nec . . . nec* (29, 2). With the hortatory subjunctive (5, 2; 18, 2; 43, 5 three times) *non* is regularly used instead of *ne*.

The following phrases occur: *nec non et* (2), *non . . . sed* (3), *non solum . . . verum etiam, non tam . . . quam, non tantum . . . sed, numquid . . . et non potius*.

Instead of *non* Eugippius sometimes uses *minime* (3) and *nullatenus* (see 24, 3; 13, 1; 17, 2; cap. 13; [for *penitus* in negative expressions see I, 6, c]).

5. INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES

The particle *-ne* as the sign of a question occurs once only:

putasne possum invenire hominem (9, 2).

non occurs once in its place:

putas non ipse est (1, 5).

It is also used for *nonne*:

“*non legistis,*” *ait* (12, 2).

¹A single numeral inclosed in parentheses indicates the number of times a word occurs in the *Vita Severini*.

numquid and *num* appear once each, and in the same section (ad Pasch. 4).

utrum twice introduces an indirect question, but is never used with the first member of a double question (4, 2; 16, 2).

an is found once (40, 2).

6. SPECIAL ADVERBS

(a) *ita, sic, tam*

ita (18) is twice used to refer to what has preceded:

ita media hieme . . . patientiae dabat indicium (4, 10).

sanctus itaque vir cur ita fleret interrogatus (22, 3).

Six times it refers to what follows:

famulus dei ita respondit (41, 1).

It is also used as a correlative (10) with *ut, tamquam, sicut*, and *quo*:

ita sunt barbari . . . exterriti, ut (2, 1).

tamquam de domo servitutis . . . ita (43, 5).

sicut . . . constat . . . ita . . . oportet (40, 4).

ut ita cum sibi subiectis ageret quo se . . . cogitaret (40, 2).

sic (8), like *ita*, may refer to what precedes (5):

sic liquor ille gratissimus . . . subtractus est (28, 4).

Twice it refers to what follows:

hanc ergo memoratus sic increparit (16, 3).

Batavinis . . . dubitantibus sic adiecit (27, 3).

Once it is a correlative with *ut*:

cuncta sic, ut vir dei praedixerat . . . invenit (9, 2).

tam (11) may modify an adjective and refer back to what has preceded (5):

non est virtutis meae praestare tam grandia (6, 2).

Once it modifies an adverb in like manner:

illuc . . . ubi tam impudenter excesserat (22, 5).

As a correlative with *quam* it means "so much," or "as much" (2):

non tam materialibus armis quam . . . orationibus praemuniti (27, 2).

Three times correlative with *ut*:

tam celeberrima . . . flagrabit opinio ut (11, 1).

(b) *solum, tantum*

solum (2) occurs only in connection with other adverbs in a correlative adversative phrase:

non solum aeterna mercede . . . verum etiam commodis . . . praesentibus (18, 2).

nec solum sanitatem corporis sed et mentis (36, 4).

tantum (9) is found once in this same construction. In the meaning "only" (8) it is regularly used instead of *solum*:

curatus est, non tantum daemone sed . . . vanitate (36, 3).

de praesenti tantum salute sollicitus (5, 2).

tantum in nomine domini perge (4, 3).

(*tantum ne, tantum non, and tantum nec* are found with the subjunctive, 5, 2; 18, 2; 4, 5).

(c) *omnino, penitus*

omnino (2) is used, once with an adjective and once with a participle:

manifestabat hominem omnino Latinum (ad Pasch. 9).

aliis autem . . . omnino negantibus (6, 4).

penitus (7) occurs once in the same sense, without a negative:

cum de vita sua penitus desperarent (29, 2).

Except for this one instance, *penitus* is always used to express a strong negative and means "at all," or "absolutely":

nec ullus ab eo penitus auderet inquirere (ad Pasch. 7).

calciamento nullo penitus utebatur (4, 10).

(d) *potius, magis, plus, amplius*

potius (9), "rather," invariably follows a negative either expressed or implied:

ut tela . . . non eis inferant vulnera, sed arma potius subministrent (4, 4).

magis (11) means "rather" (5) or "the more" (3):

ora magis ut corde plus videas (cap. 35).

etiam hominem saecularem, quanto magis monachos (43, 6).

As correlatives with *quam* (5), *potius* and *magis* are used with no difference of meaning. *Plus . . . quam* does not occur; *amplius . . . quam* is found once:

subveni tibi potius quam pauperibus (3, 2).
fide magis quam gressibus (29, 2).
quis credat amplius eos . . . quam eos (11, 5).

In general *amplius* is used in a distinctly quantitative sense:
viginti et amplius (24, 1; see also 12, 2; 41, 1).

(e) *Temporal adverbs*

iam (14) is found usually in connection with a participle or an adjective, with the past, present, or future connotation:

de quo iam . . . praecipis (ad Pasch. 3).
exsequis iam paratis (14, 1).
iam videbitis amodo fluvium . . . prohibitum (15, 2).

But it is sometimes merely transitional:

iam utique non expecto (ad Pasch. 3).

nunc (8) usually means "now." But it occurs once with the future indicative, meaning "soon" or "straightway," and is once merely transitional in force:

vade, vilissimus nunc pellibus coopertus (7, 1).
nunc ex hostibus armabuntur (4, 3).
nunc ergo, rex optime (31, 5).

inde is not used with temporal force.

deinceps is once used for *deinde*:

quod signum deinceps aqua penitus non excedebat (cap. 15).

But *deinde* is found also (see 4, 6; 25, 1; 40, 1; 44, 6).

dudum (2) is used in connection with a relative pronoun and refers to what has happened very shortly before:

senex qui dudum . . . tanti hospitis susceptor exstiterat (1, 5).
quaes magno dudum miraculo . . . consperimus (12, 1).

mox (25) is usually to be translated "presently" or "thereafter." Sometimes it is used in connection with a conjunction (*igitur* [3], *itaque* [2], *enim*, *tamen*) in which case it usually stands first in its clause:

cadaver . . . mox . . . aperuit oculos (cap. 16).
egressus mox a barbaris Danuvio transvectus est (10, 1).
mox igitur eo descendente (22, 4).

tunc (39) is always used in the sense of *tum*.¹ It is especially common (29) as the introductory word in a sentence, and is sometimes directly followed by another adverb:

spiritalium qui aderant tunc virorum (13, 2).

tunc ergo . . . protinus exclamantes (11, 4).

quo (14) is used six times in a temporal sense, while *ubi* invariably means "where."

tempore quo Attila . . . defunctus est (1, 1).

Eugippius uses no less than twelve different adverbs to denote immediate action. The favorite words are *protinus* (16) and *statim* (13). The colloquial form *ilico* (4) is also found:

recepérunt protinus sanitatem (46, 3).

tunc . . . statim incolumis . . . surrexit (33, 2).

fusis ad deum precibus ilico sanavit infirmum (6, 3).

The other expressions used are: *confestim*, *continuo*, *instanter*, *instantius*, *nec mora*, *e vestigio*, *sine ulla mora*, *sine cunctatione*, *sine dilatatione*.

II. USE OF CONNECTIVES

The frequent use of connectives is a marked characteristic of this very literal-minded author. He turns to them and relies on them with almost amusing helplessness. Adverbs and conjunctions alike are thus used to give liveliness and to indicate with particularity the progress of the narrative, setting off with sharpness as separate items the various details which are strung along and joined together to make one historical account. These connectives are used freely and interchangeably. Many adverbs which by his time have lost their original shades of meaning are in fact no longer adverbs in the strict sense, though it is not possible to form an absolute judgment in every instance.

These adverbs and conjunctions, then, can no longer be differentiated and separated as adversative, causal, and conclusive, although in a few cases they do retain their original and exact meaning. In the greater number of instances they are to be roughly grouped together, merely as co-ordinating connectives with little or

¹ *Tum* does not occur in the *Vita Severini*.

no distinction between them. The following examples, each of which is the first phrase of a chapter, serve to show lack of sharp differentiation in Eugippius' use of such words:

- Quidam vero nomine Maurus* (10, 1).
- Alio rursus tempore* (12, 1).
- Accidit etiam* (14, 1).
- Accidit autem* (16, 1).
- Talibus igitur . . . muneribus opulentus* (17, 1).
- Cives quoque ex oppido* (18, 1).
- Ad habitatores praeterea oppidi* (24, 1).
- Deinde quidam de Norico* (25, 1).
- Cives item oppidi Lauriaci* (30, 1).
- Nonis itaque Ianuariis* (43, 1).

The following is a complete list of the various connectives used in 685 instances in the *Vita Severini*: *ac* (19), *at* (10), *atque* (19), *aut* (4), *autem* (10), *deinde* (4), *enim* (16), *ergo* (22), *et* (178), *etenim* (3), *etiam* (31), *igitur* (33), *itaque* (37), *item* (3), *nam* (9), *namque* (4), *nempe*, *nec* (25), *praeterea* (3), *quapropter* (2), *-que* (69), *quidem* (4), *quippe* (6), *quoque* (23), *rursus* (2), *sed* (33), *seu*, *simul* (3), *siquidem* (3), *tamen* (20), *tunc* (38), *-ve*, *vel* (25), *vero* (18), *verum* (6).

From this enumeration and classification, which covers every instance of adverbial usage in the *Vita Severini*, the following conclusions may be drawn in regard to this striking feature of the style of Eugippius:

1. There is a free interchange of the positive and comparative degrees as equivalents in intensity.
2. Adjectives and phrases are frequently used instead of adverbs.
3. There is a disappearance of the fine distinctions between certain adverbs of similar meaning.
4. The adverb is losing its definite adverbial quality and is often appearing as a mere conjunction.